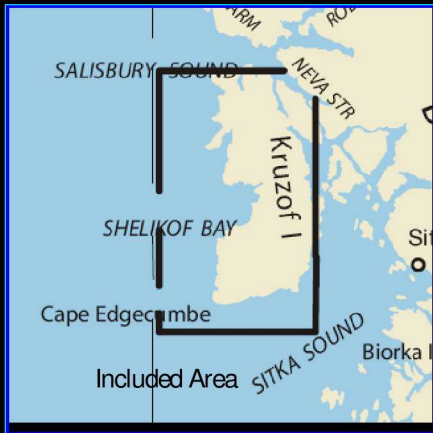


BookletChartTM

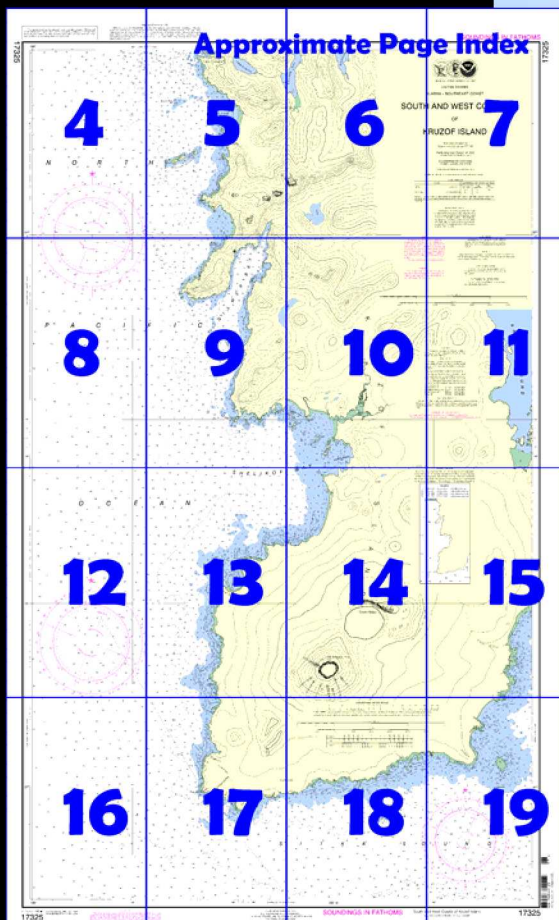
South and West Coasts of Kruzof Island

(NOAA Chart 17325)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 12 excerpts]

(96) **Cape Edgecumbe**, about 64 miles NW of Cape Ommaney, is the SW extremity of **Kruzof Island**. The cape is formed by a cliff of black lava, about 100 feet high. Foul ground extends 400 yards off the shore of the cape, and there are banks with depths of 8 to 9 fathoms, about 0.8 mile S of the cape, on which the sea breaks in very heavy weather. The rocks and cliffs N of Cape Edgecumbe are decidedly black as far as Cape Georgiana, whereas those S of Cape Edgecumbe, from

Biorka Island to Whale Bay, are whitish-gray. These color characteristics are of considerable assistance in identifying the locality in thick weather.

(97) **Cape Edgecumbe Light** 100 feet (30.5 m) above the water and shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark, marks the N side of the entrance to Sitka Sound. A Marine

Protected Area, about 4.6 miles SW from Cape Edgecumbe is on the range with St. Lazaria Islands, slightly open of Shoals Point.

(98) **Sitka Point** is about 1 mile SE of Cape Edgecumbe Light. Foul ground extends about 0.3 mile S from the point and about 0.2 mile W of Cape Edgecumbe Light. The water is clear outside these reefs. Fishing vessels frequently anchor on the E side of Sitka Point close inshore and N of the reef, marked by kelp, that extends 300 yards off the E side of the point. This anchorage is exposed in E or S weather.

(99) **Mount Edgecumbe**, on Kruzof Island, is the prominent landmark for Sitka Sound. From any point seaward, it is easily distinguished by its isolated position, its flat top, its peculiar streaked appearance, and its reddishness. The upper part is a bare volcanic cone, usually snow-covered. Extending down the sides of the cone are numerous deep gullies or ravines, in which the snow lies until late in the summer, giving it a peculiar appearance. The crater is 300 to 400 feet deep.

(100) **St. Lazaria Islands**, about 1 mile off the S shore of Kruzof Island, form the St. Lazaria National Wildlife Refuge. These islands are of a peculiar volcanic formation and are frequently visited by tourists. Deep water is close-to on all sides of the islands except for a reef that extends about 125 yards off the NE point of the easternmost island and a 2.5-fathom rock that is reported to be 255 yards N of the same easternmost island. Small craft frequently anchor close inshore in 8 to 10 fathoms, rocky bottom, on the N side of the island, which affords protection in moderate S weather.

(228) The W coast of Kruzof Island trends N and is indented by Shelikof Bay and Gilmer Bay. Mount Edgecumbe occupies the S third of Kruzof Island and is an unmistakable landmark for this part of the coast. There are no hidden outlying dangers until Cape Georgiana is reached. Submerged rocks do exist in the bays and bights along this coast. The 100-fathom curve is 8 miles from shore abreast Cape Edgecumbe, 12 miles abreast Cape Georgiana, and the soundings decrease regularly to the coast.

(229) The shore from Cape Edgecumbe to Neva Bay rises in a precipitous cliff of brown lava and forms a prominent landmark. Numerous large caves or blowholes are to be seen in this lava cliff. From Neva Bay to Beaver Point the shore is lower and rises in gradual wooded slopes. The shore between Cape Edgecumbe and Beaver Point is fringed with ledges that extend 0.1 to 0.5 mile offshore, and shoal water, marked by thick kelp, extends from 0.2 to 0.5 mile offshore. The bottom slopes regularly out to beyond the 50-fathom curve and is uniformly rocky. There are no dangers more than 0.5 mile offshore.

(231) **Beaver Point**, 5.5 miles N from Cape Edgecumbe, is low and wooded and forms the S point to Shelikof Bay. A reef, marked by thick kelp and having numerous rocks that bare, extends for 0.8 mile N of Beaver Point. The open bight, close E of the point, is full of rocks and kelp.

(232) **Shelikof Bay**, with depths ranging from 10 to 20 fathoms, is open W, and is not recommended as an anchorage. Off Beaver Point and along the S shore kelp grows thick out to 6 and 10 fathoms. In the SE corner is a sand beach 1.5 miles long. The N side of Shelikof Bay is foul with numerous rocky islets and ledges that extend 0.3 to 1 mile offshore.

(233) **Port Mary**, at the head of Shelikof Bay, has general depths of 3 to 5 fathoms except at its N end where it is shoaler. A large rock, about 20 feet high, is off the S entrance point. The only known danger in Port Mary is a rock awash 300 yards off the SE shore and 0.7 mile NE of the S entrance point. Small craft can find protected anchorage in S weather in the small bight, with a high rock in its center, on the SE side of the port.

(234) Small vessels can find partially protected anchorage in the bight called **Cuvacan Cove**, on the N side of Shelikof Bay, about 1.6 miles E of Slaughter Island, and E of a group of islands and W of a bold, wooded point. To enter the cove, pass S and E of the group of islands and anchor in 3 to 4 fathoms, sand bottom.

(238) **Gilmer Bay** is on the SE side of Point Amelia. About 1 mile inside Point Amelia the bay contracts to 0.6 mile wide; it then expands to 1 mile, and terminates in a narrow arm.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Dec. 23/06
Corrected through LNM Dec. 12/06

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 57° 09'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.278" southward and 6.390" westward to agree with this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Althorp Peak, AK	KZZ-86	162.425 MHz
Mt. Robert Barron, AK	KZZ-87	162.450 MHz
Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sitka, AK	WXJ-90	162.550 MHz

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, [United States Coast Pilot](#).

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Gilmer Bay	(57°13'N/135°50'W)	10.1	9.5	---

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov> (Dec 2006)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

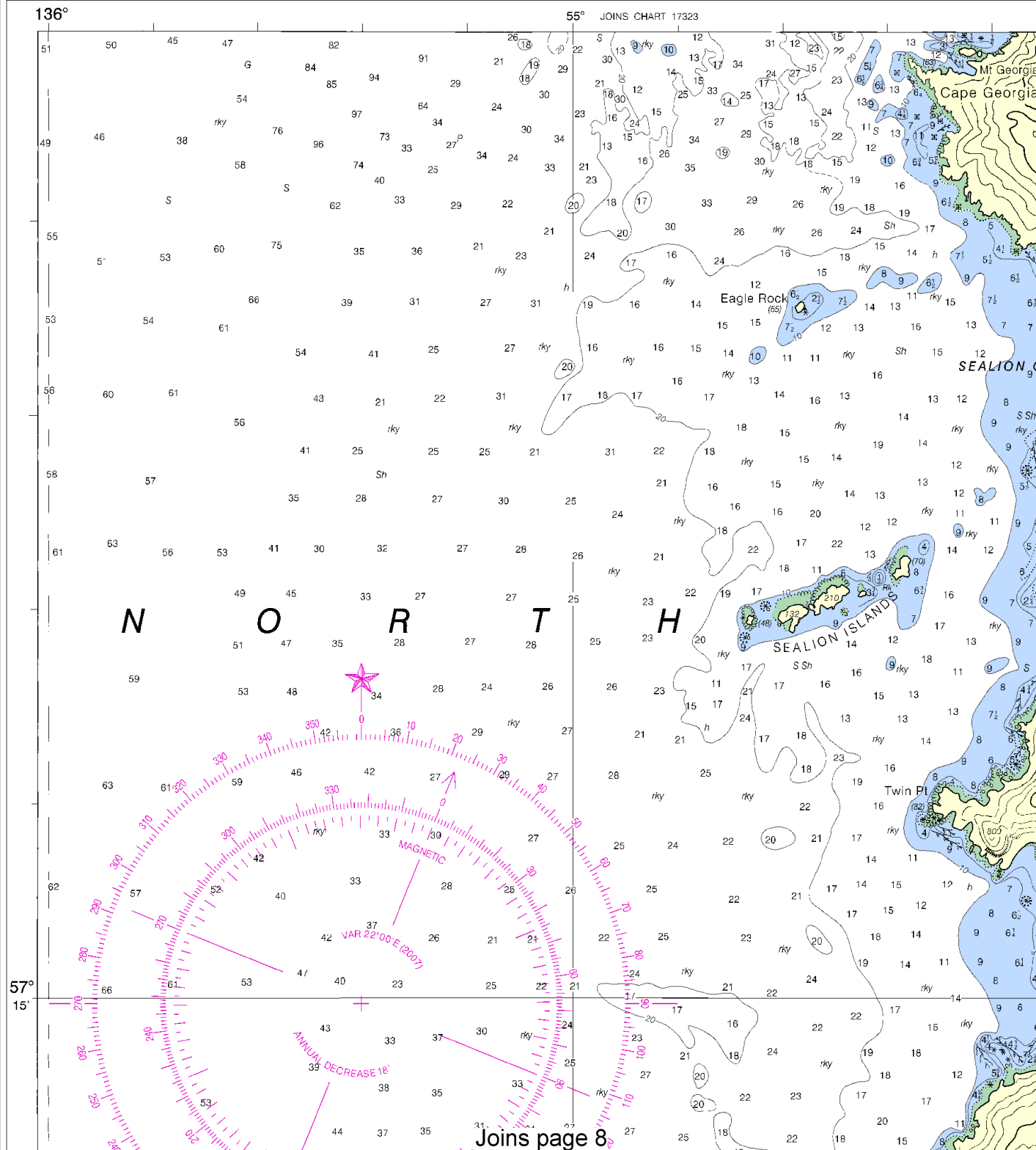
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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17325



Joins page 8

4

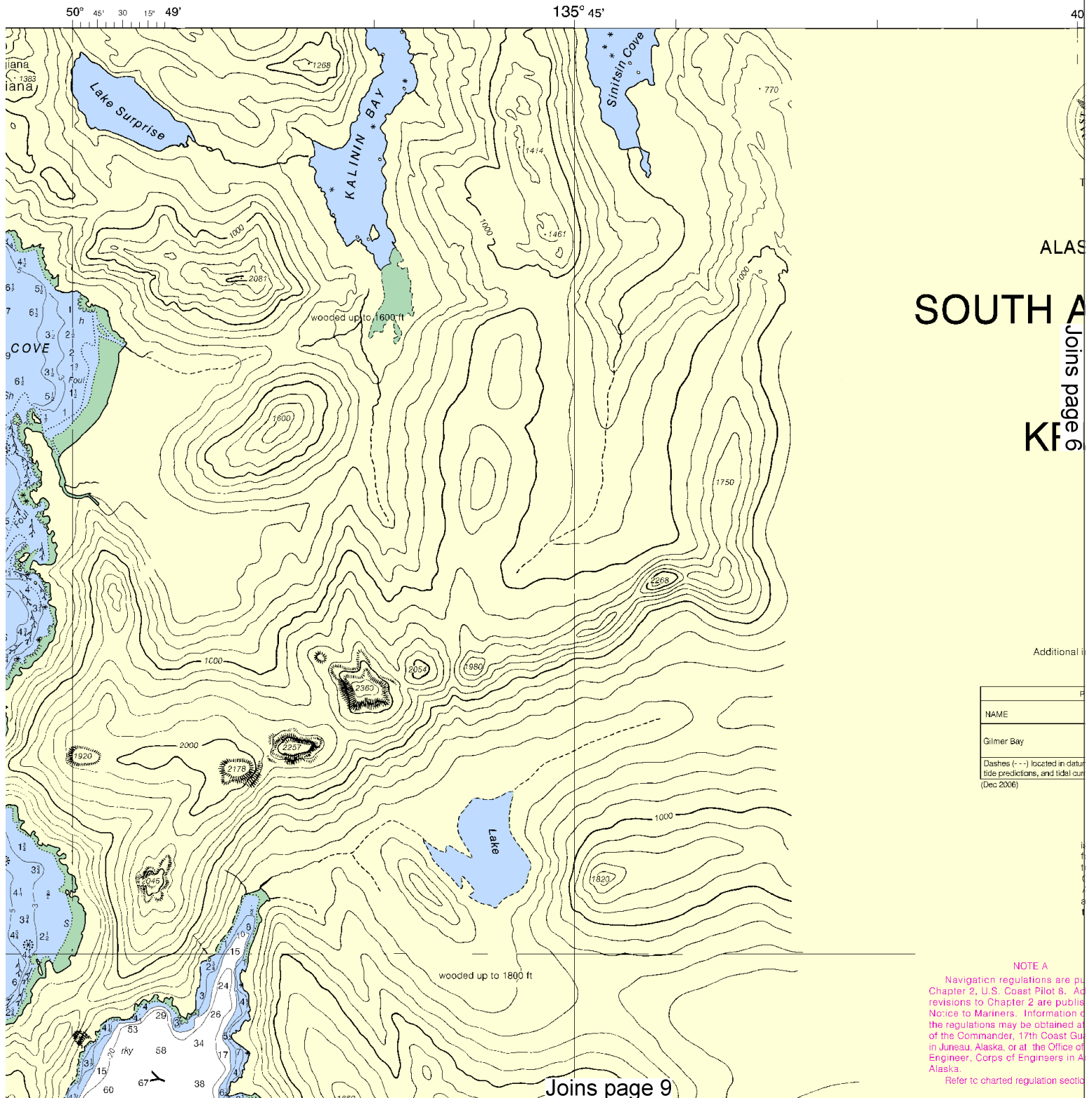


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

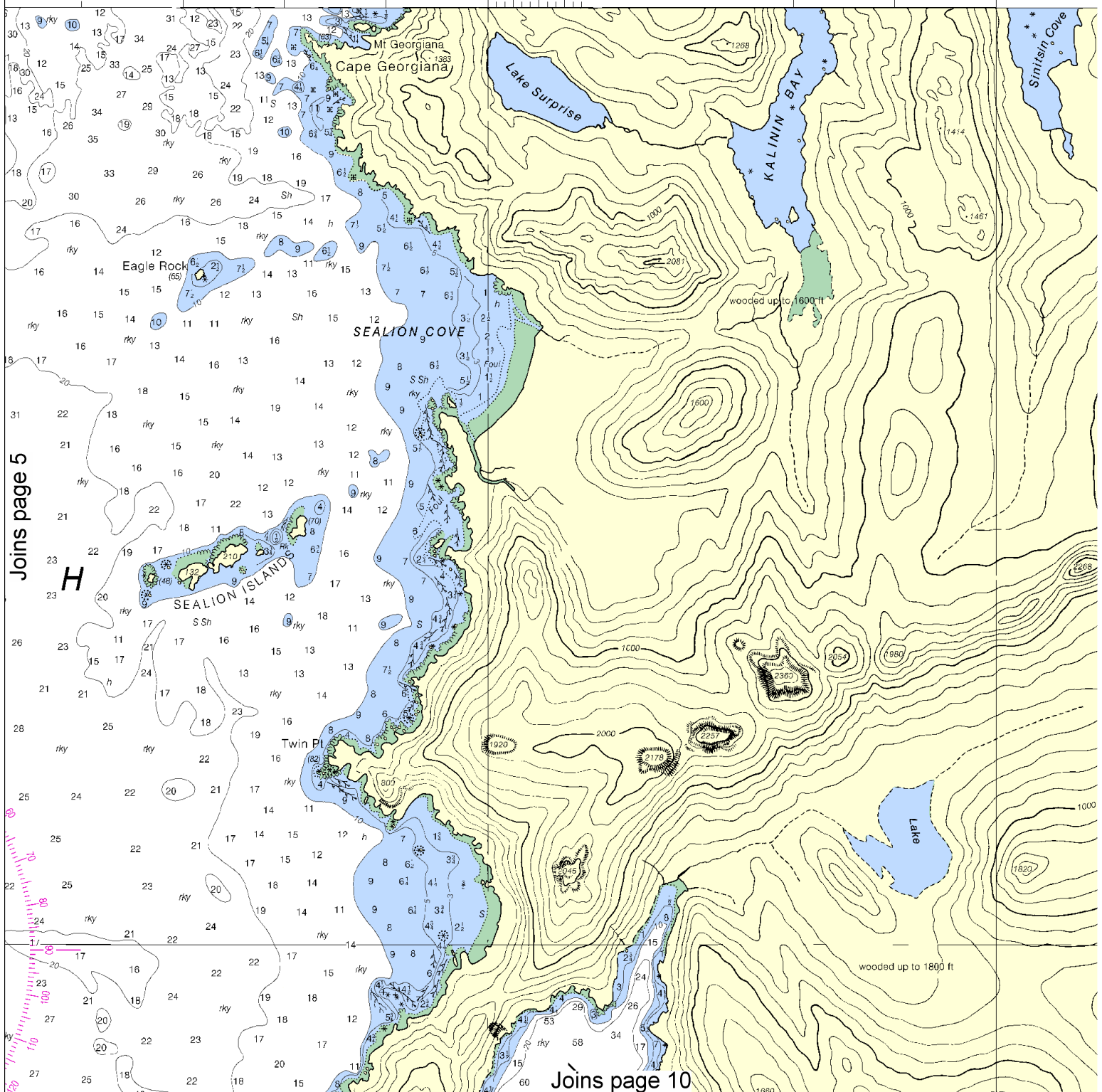
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Formerly C&GS 8256, 1st Ed., Mar. 1931 C-1931-363 KAPP 2653

JOINS CHART 17323

50° 45' 30' 15' 49'

135° 45'



6



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

17325

40'



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

SOUTH AND WEST COASTS OF KRUZOF ISLAND

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 57° 09'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
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(Dec 2006)

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks, and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

Joins page 11

57°
15'

57°

15'

Joins page 4

CONTINUED ON CHART 17320

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ANNUAL DECREASE 18'

Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



8



wooded up to 1800 ft

NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section

WARNING

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Joins page 10

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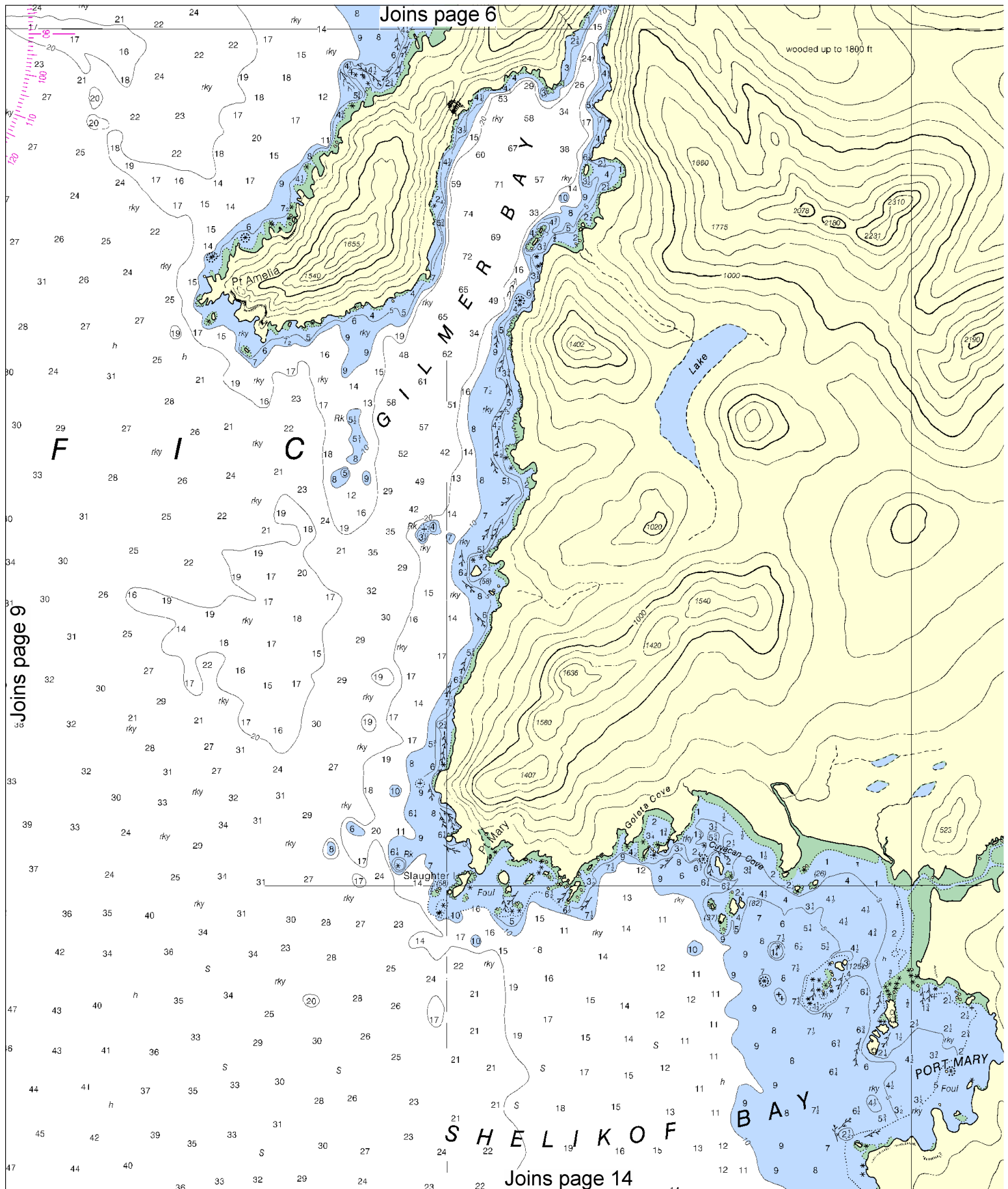
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Mt. Robert E
Mt. McArthur
Sitka, AK

Report all spills of
Response Center via
Coast Guard facility if
153).

COL
International Regulations fo
The entire area of this chart

The outlined areas represent survey information that has been obtained and is being included in this diagram by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Areas not shown on this diagram are not included in this report.



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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

Nautical Miles

Yards

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

VEGETATION

The land is generally heavily wooded up to an elevation of 1500 feet. Above that the woods gradually thin out and the higher elevations are bare.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

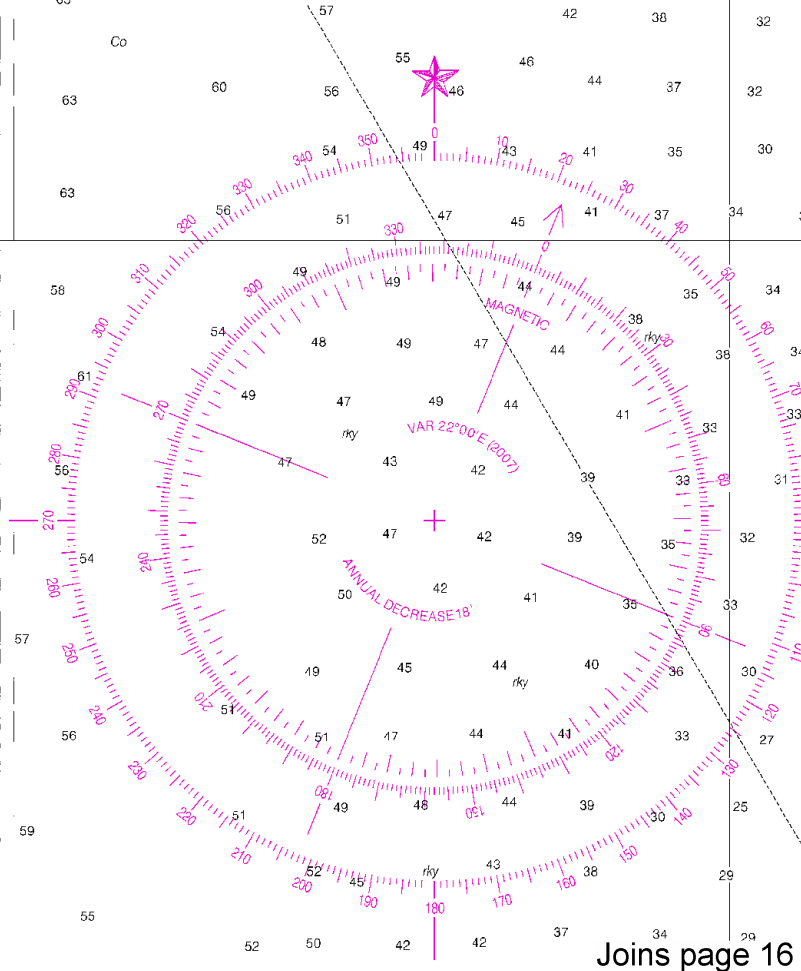
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Joins page 8

09'

05'

O C E A N



Joins page 16

12

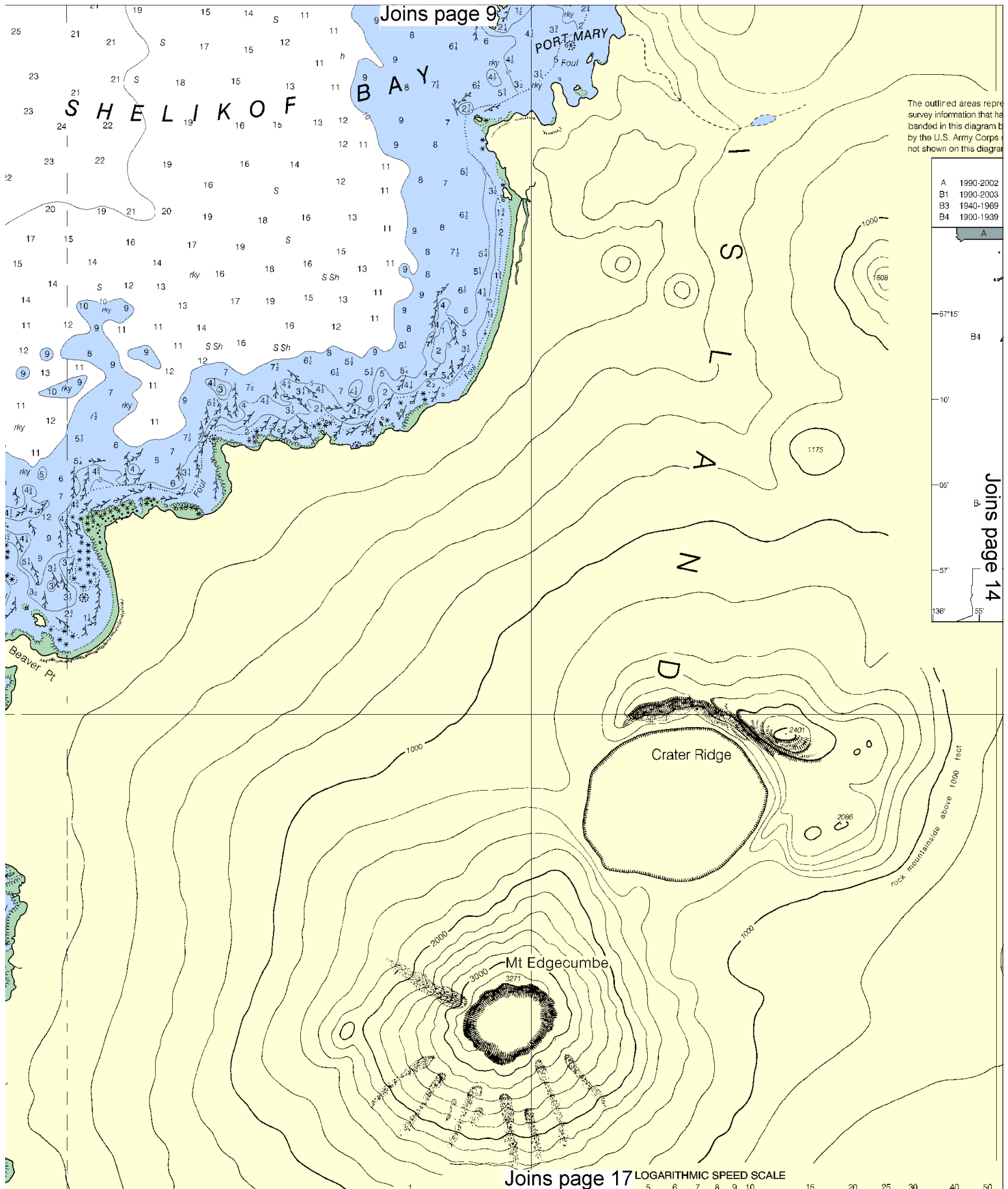


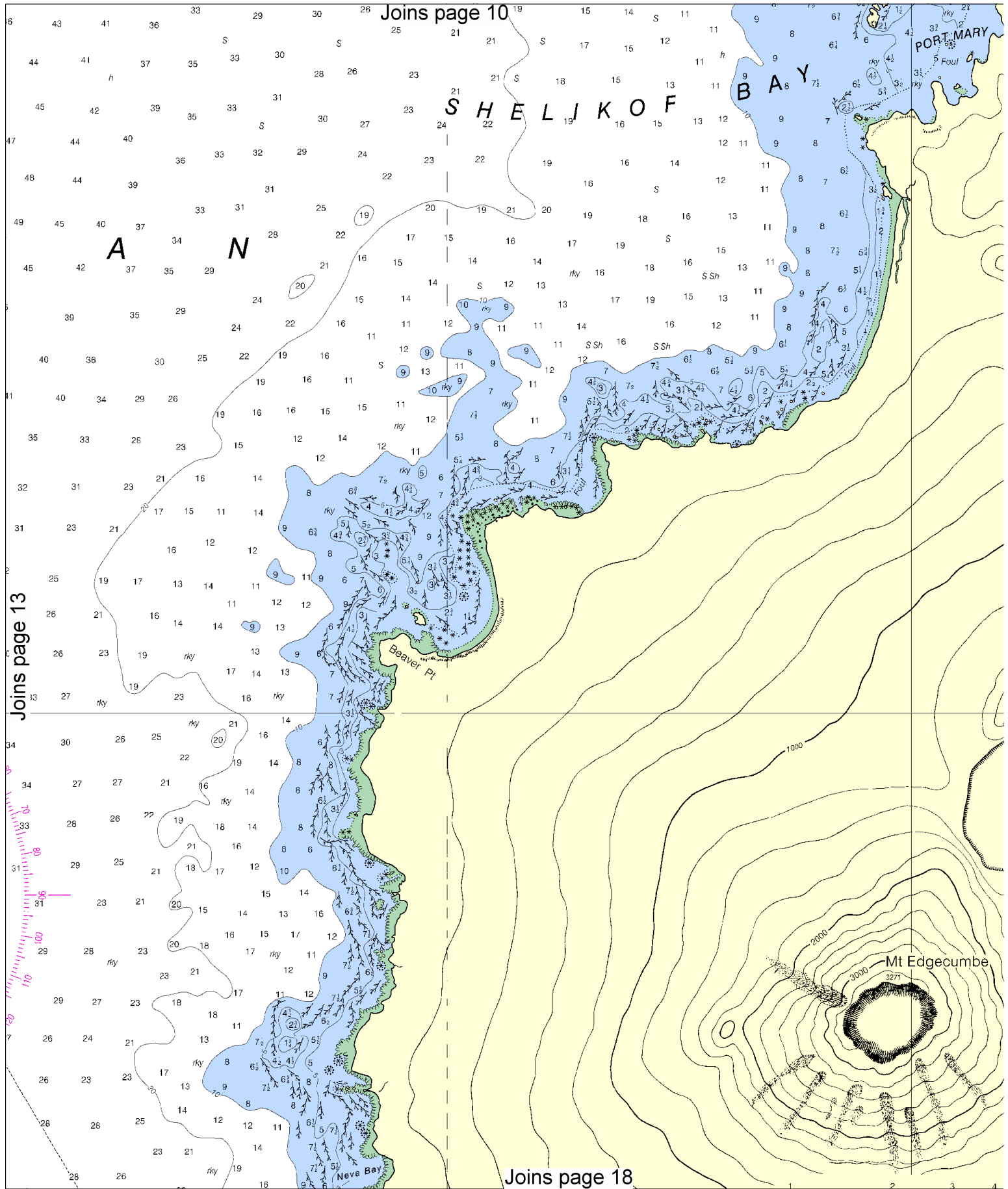
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







14



Printed at reduced scale.

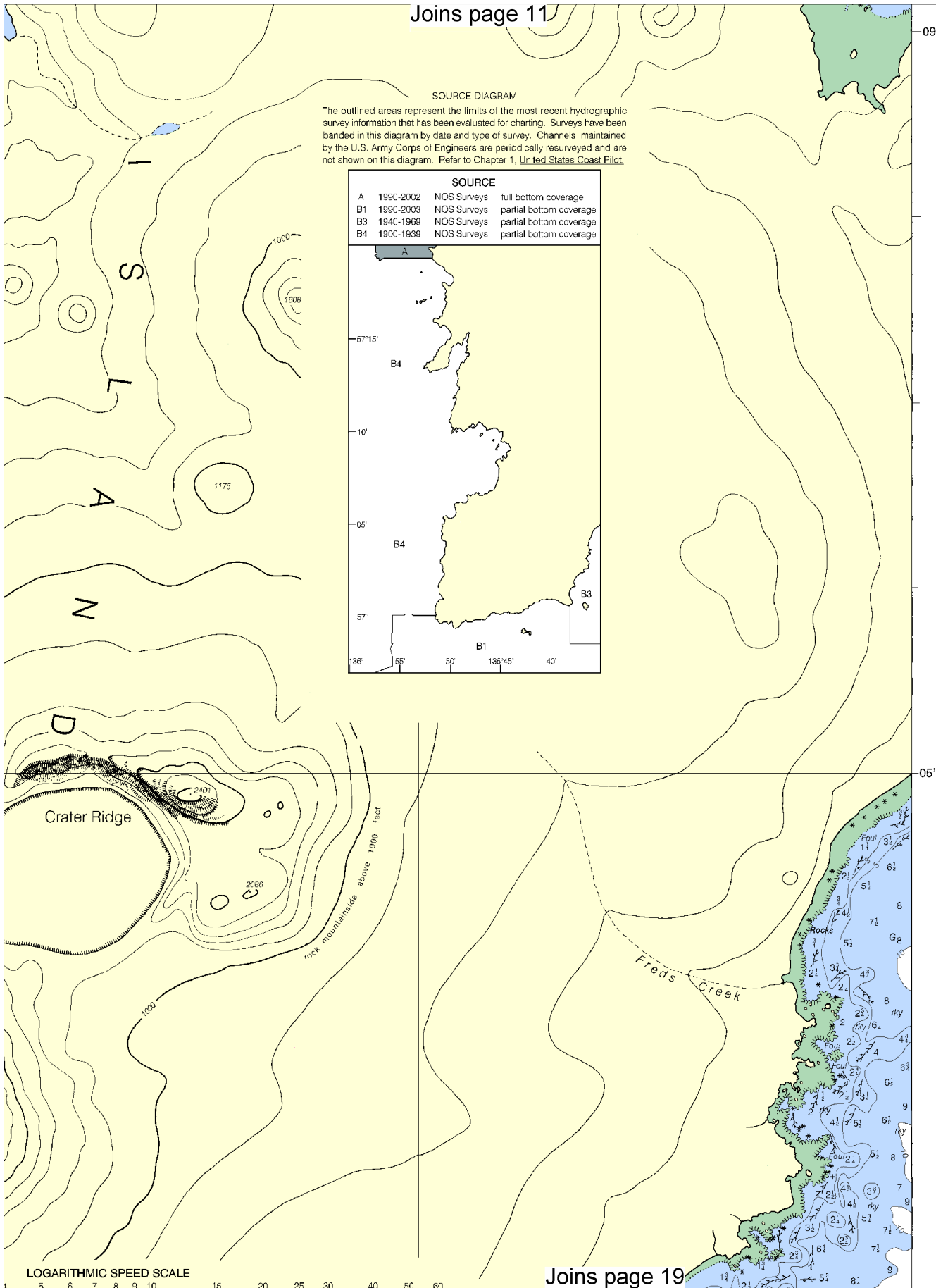
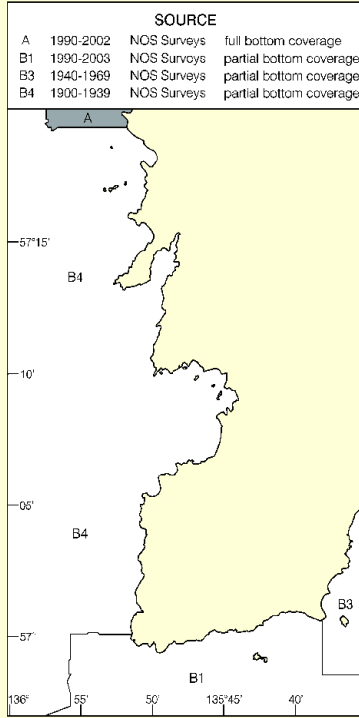
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

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CONTINUED ON CHART 17320

57°

136°

17325

9th Ed., Dec. / 06 ■ Corrected through NM Dec. 23/06
Corrected through LNM Dec. 12/06

CAUTION

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16



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 13

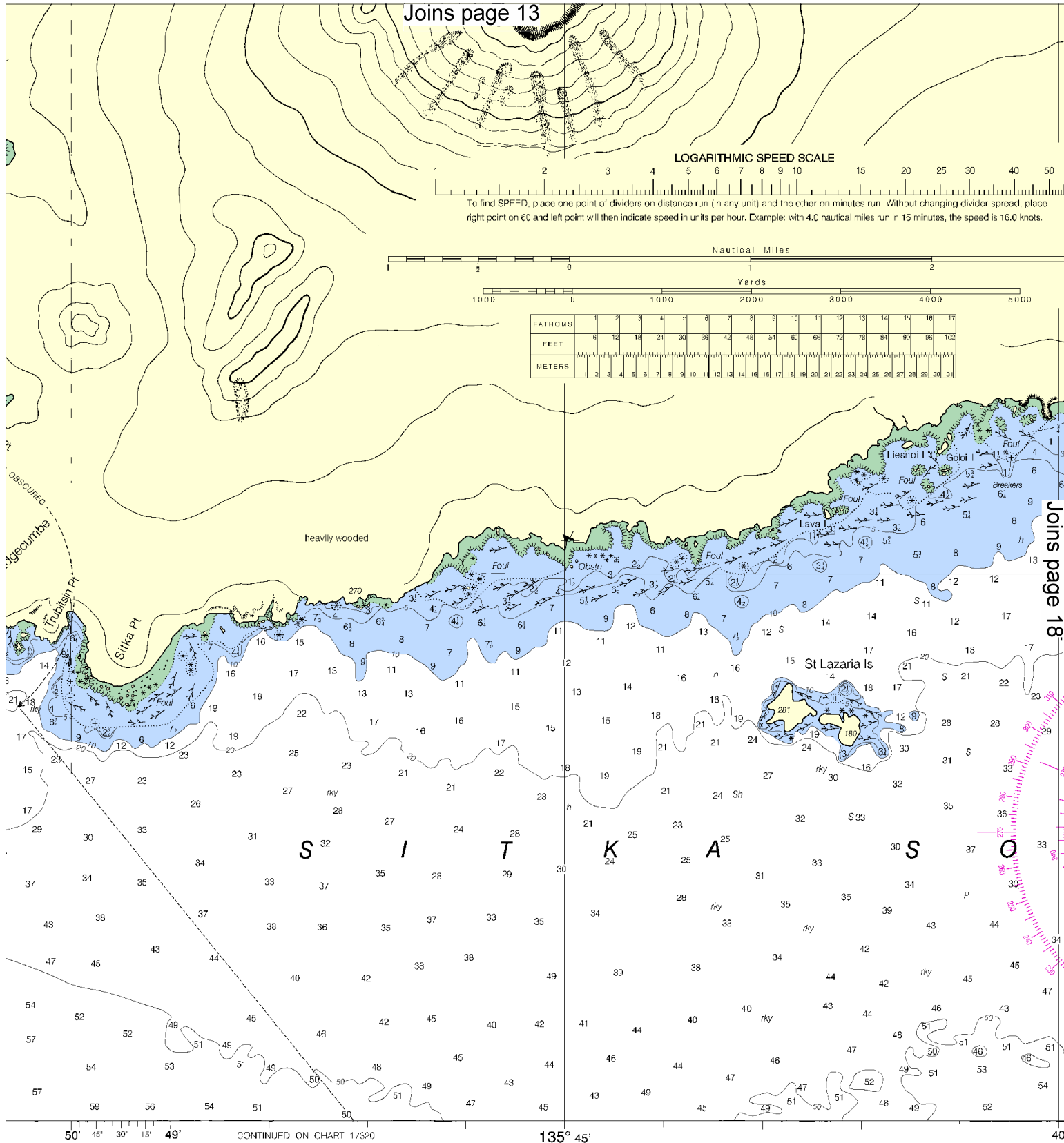
LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

Nautical Miles

Yards

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17



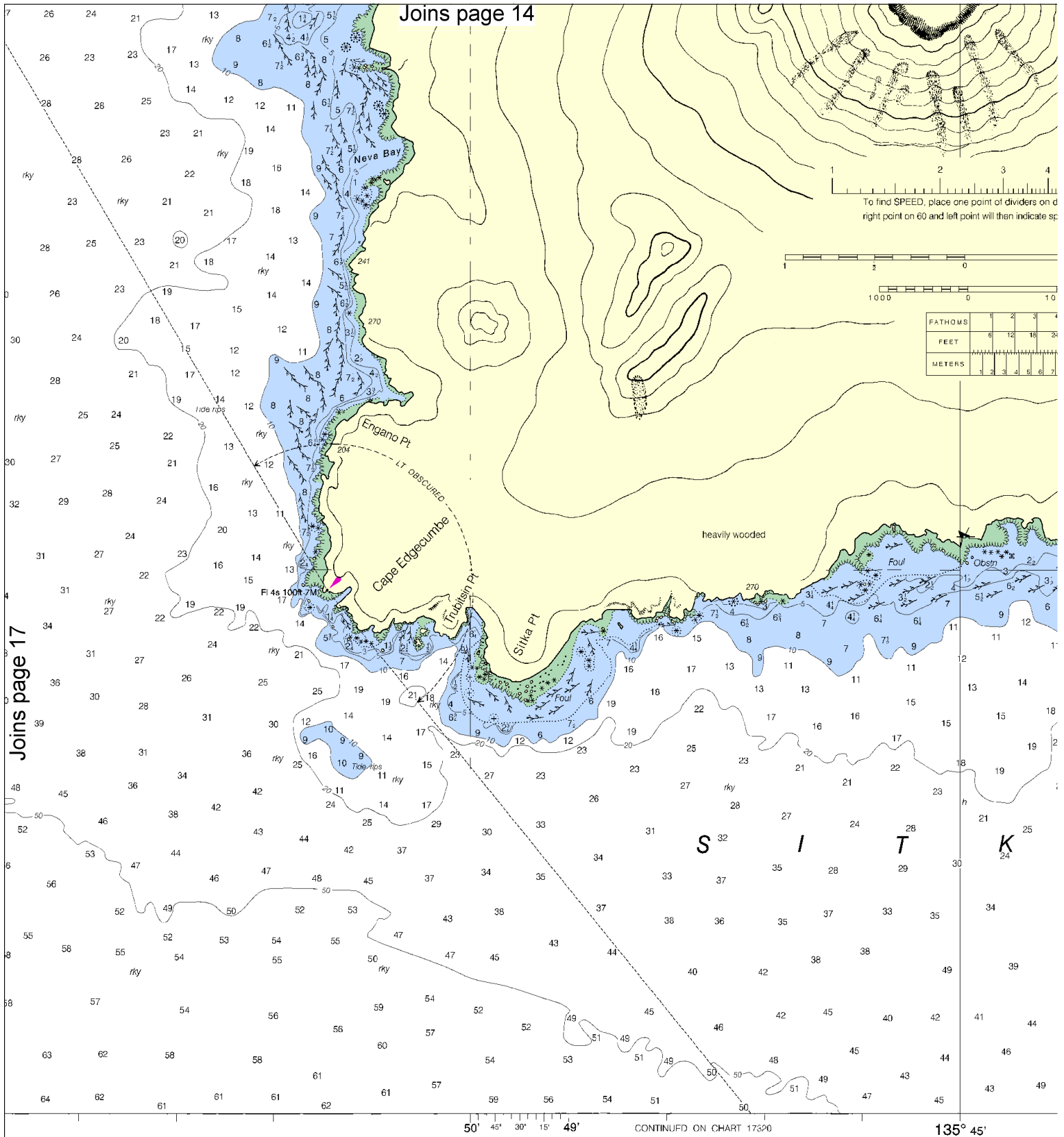
Joins page 18

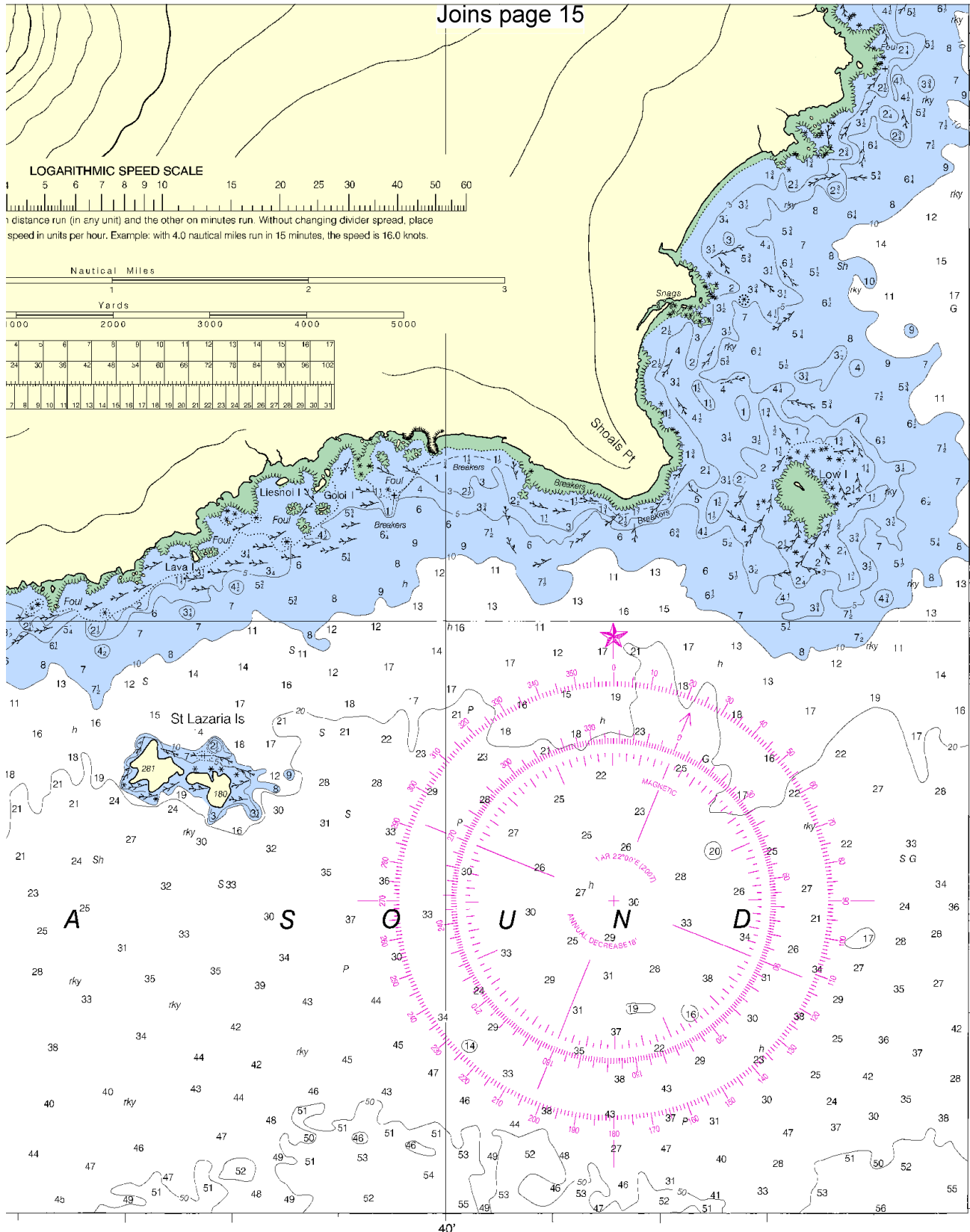
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

South and W
SOUNDING

Joins page 14





JOINS CHART 17326

EL. NO. 9

NSN 7642014011432
NGA REFERENCE NO. 17XHA17325

IGS IN FATHOMS

South and West Coasts of Kruzof Island
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17325

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

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Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.